WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1884 - Dear Sir:—Having received from you on the 24th of June the official notification of my nomination by the national republican committee as the republican candidate for vice president of the United States, and considering it to be the duty of every man devoting himself to the public service to assume any position to which he may be called by the voice of his country men, I accept the nomination with a gratefu heart and a deep sense of its responsibilities; and if elected shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. duties of the office to the best of my ability. This honor, as is well understood, was wholly unsought by me. That it was tendered by the representatives of the party in a manner so flattering will serve to lighten whatever labors I may be called upon to perform. Although the variety of subjects covered in the very excellent and vigorous declaration of principles adopted by the late convention probability much an averaging calling for heaviprohibits, up in an occasion calling for brevi-ty of expression, that full elaboration of which they are susceptible, I avail myself of party usage to signify my approval of the various resolutions of the platform, and to discuss them briefly.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR.

The resolutions of the platform declaring for such duties to afford security to our diversified industries, protection to the right and wages of labor, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just award and the laboring man his full

share in the national prosperity, meets my hearty approval.

If there be a nation on the face of the earth which might, if it were a desirable thing, build a wall upon its every boundary line, deny communion to all the world, and proceed to live upon its own resources and pro-ductions, that country is the United States There is hardly a necessity of civilized com-munities which can not be produced from the extraordinary resources of our several states and territories with their manufactories, mines, farms timber lands and water ways.
This circmstance, taken in connection with
the fact that our form of government is entirely unique among the nations of the world, makes it utterly absurd to institute comparisons between our own economic systems and those of other governments, and especially to attempt to borrow systems from them. We stand alone in our circumstances, our forces, our possibilities, and our aspirations. In all successful governments, and our aspirations. In all successful governments, and our aspirations. The all successful governments are successful governments. ernments it is a prime requisite that capital and labor should be upon the best terms and and labor should be upon the best terms and that both should enjoy the highest attainable prosperity. If there be a disturbance of the just balance between them, one or the other suffers and dissatisfaction follows, which is harmful to both. The lessons furnished by history of our own national life have been to much overlooked by our people. The fundamental article in the old democratic creed proclaimed almost absolute free trade and this, too, no more than a quarter of a century ago. The low condition of our national credit, the financial and business uncertainties, and general lack of prosperity un der that system, can be remembered by every man now in middle life although in a great number of reforms instituted by the republicar party aufficient credit has not been publicly awarded to that of tariff reform. Its benefits have nevertheless been feit throughout the land. The principle underlying this measure hat been in the process of gradual development by the republican party during a comparatively brief period of its power; and to day a portion of its antiquated democratic opponents make unwilling concessions and corrections of an equitably adjusted protective tariff by following in its foossters, though a very long. following in its footsters, though a very long way in the rear. The principle involved to one of no great obscurity, and can be readily comprehended by any incelligent person calm-ly reflecting upon it. The political and social relations of some of our trade-competing narelations of some of our trade-competing na-tions have created working classes indiscrable in the extreme. They receive the mercat sti-pend for their daily toil, and are in great ex-pense for the necessities of life, are deprived of those comforts of clothing, housing and health producing food with which wholesome mental and social recreation can alone make ex-istence desirable. Now if the products of these are to be placed in our markets alongside. American products either the American control italist must suffer in his legitimate profits. he must make the American laborer suffer. It an attempt to compete with the species of labo above referred to. In case of a substantial reduction of pay there can be no compensative advantages for the American labor because advantages for the American labor because the articles of daily consumption, which he ness, with the exception of articles not produced in the United States, and are easy obeing specially provided for, as coffee and tea are grown in our own country, and would no be affected in price by the lowering of duties he affected in price by the lowering of duties. Therefore, while he would receive less for his labor, his cost of living would not be reduced. Being practically placed upon the pay of the European labor, our own would be deprived of the facilities for educating and sustaining his family respectably; he would be shorn of the proper opportunities of self improvement, and his value as citizen, charged with a portion of the obligations of the government, would be lessened; the moral tone of the laboring class would suffer, and in turn the interests of capital and the well-being of orderly situens in general would be menseed, while one evil would react upon another until there would

may how freely to the states themselves, the diversity of industries and employments be premoted in all sections of our country, and that the great granaries and manufacturing establishments of the interior may be enabled to send their products to the seaboard for shipment to foreign countries. Relieved of variations restrictions and discriminations in vexatious restrictions and discriminations in restatous restrictions and discriminations in matters of which it may emphatically be said, "time is money," and also of unjust charges upon articles destined to meet close competition from the products of other parts of the

As to our foreign commerce, the enormous growth of our industries, and our surprising productions of cereals and other necessities of life, imperatively require that immediate and effective means be taken through peaceful, or-derly and conservative methods to open markets, which have been, and are now monopo-lized largely by other nations. This more particularly relates to

of Spanish America as also to our friends the people of the Brazilian Empire. The republics of Spanish America are allied to us by the last colored people of the south. They must be closest and warmest feelings, based upon a dismilarity of institutions and government, common aspirations and mutual hopes. The common aspirations and mutual hopes. The common aspirations and mutual hopes. The model for them to build upon, and we should cultivate between them and ourselves closer of the colored people be made as capable of exple with affectionate admiration, and as a model for them to build upon, and we should cultivate between them and ourselves closer commonwealths in the military and may be commonwealths in the military and naval sense of European powers, they made the colored people in the subject and take such action as may be in its powers that the masses should be educated. This bers of the board of peoples, by the last congress.

Newark, July 21.—About two thousand brick layers, three thousand laborers, and two brick layers, three thousand laborers as the white people. In the meantime it is the duty of the colored people be made as capable of expressions of the south, and the colored people be made as capable of expressions of the south, and the colored people be made as capable of expressions of the south, and the colored people be made as capable of expressions of the south, and the colored people be made as capable of expressions of the south, and the colored people be made as capable of expressions of the south, and the colored people be made as capable of expressions of the south, and the colored people be made as capable of expressions of the south, and the colored people be made as capable of expressions of the south, and the colored people be made as capable of expressions of the south, and the colored people be made as capable of expressions of the south, and t blue by and latrigue have done much more to wreat the commerce of Spanish America from the United States than has legitimate commercial competition. Politically, we should be bound to the republics of our continent by the closest ties and communication. Ships and railroads should be encouraged to the fullest possible extent consistent with a wise and conservative upplies below. as to preclude the possibility of a national mis understandings between ourselves and any members of the American republican family. The best method to promote uninterrupted peace between one and all would be in the meeting of a general conference or congress, whereby an agreement to submit all international differences to the peaceful decision of friendly arbitration might be reached. An agreement of this kind would give to our sister republics confidence in each other additional decision of the state other and in us closer communication would at once ensue, reciprocally advantageous; com-mercial treaties might be made whereby much of the commerce which now thow across the Atlantic would seek its legitimate channels and insure to the greater prosperity of all the American commonwealths. The full advantaries of a polley of this nature could not be stated in a brief discussion like the present.

POBEIGN POLITICAL BELATIONS. T is United States has grown to be a go ern ient representing more than 50,000,000 peo e, and in every sense excepting that of me shaval power, is one of the first nations in as world. As such its citizenship should be variable, entitling its possesser to protection in every quarter of the globe. I do not consider variable, entitling its possesser to protection in every quarter of the globe. I do not consider it accessary that our government should construct enormous fleets of improved ironclads and maintain a commeasurate body of seamen in order to place ourselves on a war footing with the military and naval powers of Europe. Such course would not be compatible with the peaceful policy of our compatible with the peaceful policy of our connection with the sway of the demonstration that it was under the full sway of the demonstration that it was under the full sway of the demonstration that it was under the full sway of the demonstration that the mostle effort the frozing with the military and naval pow-ers of Europe. Such course would not be compatible with the peaceful policy of our country, though it seems absurd that we have not effective means to repel the wanton invasion of our coast and give protection to our coast towns and cities against any power. The great moral force of our country is so universally resognized as to render an appeal to arms by us, either in the protec-tion of our citizens abroad or in the recogni-tion of any just international right, quite improbable. What we most need in this direction is the firm and the vigorous assertion of every right and privilege belonging to our government or its citizens, as well as an equally firm assertion of the rights and priviequally firm assertion of the rights and privi-leges belonging to the general family of Amer-ican republics situated upon this continent. When opposed, if ever they should be, by dif-ferent systems of government upon another continent, an appeal to the right by such a government as ours could not be disregarded by any civilized nation. In the treaty of Washington we led the world to the means of escape from the horrors of war, and it is to be hoped that the era when all international dif-ferences shall be decided by peaceful arbitra-tion is not far off. Mon is not far off.

family respectably; he would be shore of the proper opportunities of self improvement, and his value as citizen, charged with a portion of the obligations of the government; would be seen that obligations of the government; would be seen to the obligations of the government; would be seen to the obligations of the government; would be seen to the obligations of the government; would be seen to the obligations of the government; which might repeated to other forms which rest upon the people, as an attempt would enter upon another until shere would be a general distance of the whole on the people of governments with the seen that period does not present the advanced thought of the world at the problem of good and stable government is how to infuse property in preventive of errors and labor alfae. Such property is preventive of errors and labor alfae, such property is preventive of errors and the people, while one of people and the very best guarantees. The thinking, carnet men of the republican party have made no mere world demonstration upon this, but they have more constantly promising world on the republican party have made no mere decreased which as opposed to other forms which rest upon the problem of the people, world at the problem of the world at the problem of good and stable government is how to infuse property. The true problem of good and stable government is how to infuse property in preventive and labor alfae. Such property is preventive of errors and the problem of problems are government which might republican party that the forms which forms of the death of the erpole world at the result has been that the result has been that the result has been that the problem of the present the advanced thought of the world at the result has been that the features of the European system apon our type of the features of the European system apon our type of the features of the European system apon our type of the features of the European system apon our type of the features of the European system apon our type o EQUAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENITY.

LOCAN'S SLOCAN.

The Next Vice President of the United States Speaks in no Uncertain Tones.

In His Letter of Acceptance of the Republican Nomination.

The Republican Nomination.

This Predilection for the Tariff More Outspoken than Blaine.

His Predilection for the Tariff More Outspoken than Blaine.

He Would be Willing to Build a Chinese Walt to Protect us.

The Oivil Service Question Turned With December 1 to sea to state the second of the server before the continued of the second of the server before the continued of the second of the server before the continued of the second of the Spoins (and the second of the Spoins).

The Oivil Service Question Turned With Bee End to Democracy.

The Victor Belong By The V. P. South American Relations.

The Victor Belong the Spoins and the server before the continued of the Protect on With Considers and the Employee of the Spoins and the Employee of the Spoins and the The subjects embraced in the resolutions respectively looking to the promotion of our inter-state and foreign commerce, and to the matter of our foreign relations are fraught with great importance to our people. In respect to inter-state commerce, there is much to be desired in the way of equitable rates and facilities for transportation, that commerce may flow freely to the states themselves, the diversity of industries and employments be diversity of industries and employments be national affairs, and though up to this time success has not attended their efforts to elect a president, yet success has been so perilously a president, yet success has been so periously imminent as to encourage a repetition of the effort at each quadriennial election, and subject the interests of an overwhelming majority of our people, north and south, to the hazards of illegal subversion. The stereotyped argument in refutation of these plaintents in the republican element. plain truths is that if the republican element was really in the majority they could not be deprived of their rights and privileges by a bas been announced by the chairman, Generminority, but neither by statistics of population nor by the unavoidable logic can the situation be over-ridden. The colored people of the south have recently emerged from the bondage of their present political contracts. bondage of their present political oppressors.

They have had but few advantages of education which might enable them to compete with the whites. As I have herefore the compete with the whites.

As I have herefore the compete with meet in Dayton, August 1st and af concluding its labors there will proceed Milwaukee.

PENSION APPEAL BOARD. with the whites. As I have heretofore main-tained, in order to achieve the ideal perfection of popular government it is absolutely neces-sary that the masses should be educated. This

> Under our liberal institutions subjects and citizens of every nation have been welcomed to homes in our midst; and, in compliance with our laws, to co-operation with our government. While it is the policy of the republican party While it is the policy of the republican party to encourage the oppressed of other nations, and offer them facilities for becoming useful and intelligent citizens in the legal definition of the term, the party has never contemplated the admission of a class of servile people who are not only unable to comprehend our institutions, but indisposed to become party of our national family or embrace any higher civilization than their own. To admit such immigrants would only be to throw a retarding element into the very path of our progress. Our legislation should be amply protective against this danger, and if not sufficently so now should be made so to the full extent allowed by our treaties with friendly powers.
>
> The Prohibitionsts.
>
> Pittabuse, July 21. — Arrangement are about completed for the the national convention of the prohibition and home protection party, which meets here Wednesday. Not more than a dozen delegates have arrived yet, but within the next 24 hoursit is expected all will be on the ground. The Baltimore delegation will be the first to arrive this evening, and will be met at the depot with a band and a reception will be given later. The Ohio and western delegation and delegations from the eastern states.
>
> Gideon F. Stewart, Governor St. John and friendly powers.

THE CIVIL BERVICE.

The subject of civil service administration is a problem that has occupied the earnest thought of a ateamen for a number of years past, and the record will show that towards its solution many results of a valuable and comprehensive character have been attained the latter with a view to weakening it in public confidence, a great deal has been alleged in connection with the abuse of the civil servise, the party making the indiscriminate charges seeming to have entirely forgotten that it was under the full sway of the democratic organization that the motto "To the victors balong the spoils," became a cardinal article in the democratic cresd. With a determination to clevate our governmental administration to the standard of justice, excellence and public morality, the republican party has sedulously endeavored to lay lence and public morality, the republican party has sedulously endeavored to lay the foundation of a system which shall reach the highest perfection under the plastic hand of time and accumulating experience. The problem is one of far greater intricacy than appears upon appearing consideration, and embraces suggestions of how to avoid abuses possible to the lodgment of an inumence number of appointments in the hands of the executive, of how to give encouragement and to provoke emulation in the various government employes in order that they may strive for proficiency and rest their hopes of advancement upon the attributes of official merit, good conduct and exemplary honesty; and how best to avoid the avils creating a privileged class in the government service, which in imitation of European prototypes, may gradually less all preficiency and rest that halls the halls the holds. lence and public morality, the republican party has seculously endeavored to lay the foundation of a system which shall reach prototypes, may gradually less all preficiency and value in the belief that they possess a life calling, only to be taken away to case of some thereat abuse. The thinking, carnest men of the republican party have made no mere wordy demonstration upon this, but they have

Butler presented several resolutions which he rejected. In supporting one he said it was necessary for the success of the democratic party and he was desirous the party should succeed.

"As I remember," said Bishop, "Butler's words were that nothing but the triumph of the democratic party in my critical care. the democratic party, in my opinion, can give assurance that our free institutions will endure for fifty years." "From this expres-sion," said Bishop, "I don't fear any trouble on Butler's account.

WAIFS FROM WASHINGTON.

THAT SOLDIERS' HOME SUB-COMMITTEE. WASHINGTON, July 21,-The composition of the sub-committee of the house military committee, which was directed by the house com-

Aaron and Bradshaw, of California, George Ewing, of Pennsylvanit, and Harrison L. Bruce, of Illinois have been appointed mem-

blaced in fear and trembing lest an unacrupulous minority should succeed in stifling the wishes of the majority. In accordance with the spirit of the last resolution of the Chicago platform measures should be taken at once to remedy this great evil.

PORRION IMMIGRATION.

Under our liberal institutions subjects and

Gideon F. Stewart, Governor St. John and Dr. R. H. McDonald art the most prominent ones spoken of for presidential nomination, the latter being urged strongly. It is said that ig nominated he will head the campaign fund with a million dollars, and oven if defeated for the nomination will contribute liberally. Frank McDonald, a son, has arrived, and is in charge of his father's canvass.

Bussian Nihilism,

comedy troups travelling through Algiers were massacred by Arabs near the Moraccan fron-

Sprague's Wife's Busband's Death

CHOLERIC COMMERCE.

The Plagnes of Wall Street Making Use of the Plague of Europe.

Cholera Used as a Cudgel by the Bears to Bear Down Values.

Arguing that Quarantine Will Destroy Grain Shipments.

And Consequently Cut Down Railway Transportation.

The law establishing a labor bureau through which the interests of labor can be blaced in an organized condition. I regard as a salutory

Predict Future Failures.

But Commerce and Trade Continu to Take 5their Natural Course.

TERRIFIED TRADE. HOW IT IS AFFECTED BY THE CHOLERA.

Special Dispatch to THE REE. New York, July 21.-Cholera is in the stock market and professionals are holding off awaiting results, the general belief being that with any spread of the epidemic, or its extension to England, we will have no markets for our immense grain cr.p. There is no doubt but this is one of the demoralizing influences in Wall street to-day and it is accompanied by failures.

IN THE IBON TRADE, where everything was supposed to be very solid, the general tone is weak. The ore and steel companies' failure in St. Louis brought out some stocks, but the cliques rallied and brought to meet offers, and the flurry lasted only a few moments. Then came a weaker period. There are rumors of more trouble in the iron trade with a big company involved and a prospective embarrassment is predicted in the sugar trade, and more in dry goods; but the real point in any weakness is the cholera scare, and the prospect of a period of DEPRESSION ABROAD

DEPRESSION ABROAD that will prevent grain shipments. France is the earliest buyer of American wheat, with the ports of Toulon and Marseilles closed against ships; for any vessel that enters those is immediately quarantined and cannot leave; and with the possibility of Havre being quarantined also, the outlook is not promising. And the quarantine at New Orleans only adds to the bear argument that we must retain our wheat here, and as there is no foreign demand. railroads must carry less to tide water points.

THE BULL ARGUMENT

Regular Press Dispatch. ELMIBA, N. Y., July 21—The private banking house of F. G. Hall closed its doors at noon to-day. Inability to realize on real estate and securities is given as the cause. The

AN INDIANAPOLIS PAILURE, Indianapolis, 1nd., July 21.-Wm. Dickson & Co., lumber dealers made an as-signment to-day for the benefit of their credi-tors. Liabilities, \$50,00; assets estimated at \$30,000.

bank carried about \$90,000 or \$100,000.

UHICAGO'S MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE. CHICAGO, July 21.—But for other people misfortunes, the bulls and bears on 'change would have had a sorry day of it. Apathy on the outside and no indications of any immediate local activity conspired to make today a blue one. The misfortune referred to which lightened somewhat the gloom cavel oping the bear element of the local crowd, is he reported failure of the

VULCAN TRON COMPANY. of St. Louis. According to the dispatche the men were not out ten minutes before told to go to work again. A large number of bosses held out till noon, and then yielded, leaving not over 2,000 on a strike. the recovery was not permanent, as about this time usfavorable reports forced it down again, leaving it, at, the close of the session 85c and weak. There was no feature in the course of wheat nor in provisions, Larcopening for September at \$7.22½, closed 5

wer, and ribs the same. COBN THE PEATURE. More interest attached to corn than any thing else, although, to one not familiarized that in time two homs will appear. The cow which the intricacies of option dealing there and young mule were purchased for \$500 and would seem to have been no reason for it. Opening at 555c for September, corn sold as high as 555c, but at the close of the session

was very weak at 54 cents.

The markets on the afternoon session wer weak under increased offerings, and prices de-clined and closed to lower on wheat, to on Au-gust and to on September corn; steady on oats and provisions, was anything but active. Prices, how-

ever, underwent little or no change as compared with Saturday, the best makings as compared with Saturday, the best makings being 6 40 to 6 65. There were no stillers on sale and grassy lots were in fair condition, making 5 to to 5 90, while thin grassers were selling at 4 50 to 4 80. Among the arrivals were nearly 6,000 Texas and western, including 30 cars of Colorados and 20 cars of Montanas, the latter the first of the season and General and Theorems of the season and tanas, the latter the first of the senson and not sold. The outlook on Texans was for lower prices, yet sales during the morning showed no particular change. Still, it looks as though canners would have to sell lower. One train of nice little artile, averaging under 500 lbs, sold at 3.75. There was little or nothing doing in stockers and feeders, but the chances were that prices would rule as low as last week, common native stock, including colls, selving very low. Good to choice ship-plag, 1,200 to 1,300 dbs, 5 90 to 6 40; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, 4 % to 5 30; in-ferior to fair cows, 2 00 to 3 00; medium to good, 3 25 to 3 75; stockers, 3 00 to 4 00; feed-ers, 4 00 to 4 75; grass Texas 15c lower, 700 to to 959 pounds, 3 00 to 4 65; bulk 3 50 to

The general market opened active, with speculators and shippers the principal buyers, packers holding off until late. There was little or no variation on heavy sorts, the best making equally as good prices Saturday, last toward the close some droves that arrived late sold a shade lower than they would have brought earlier in the day. The best heavy sold at 5 50 to 5 65, and good mixed packers at 5 10 to 5 46. Light sorts are more relentiful sold at 5.50 to 5.65, and good mixed packers at 5.10 to 5.46. Light sorts are more plentifol, as nearly every commission firm telegraphed for some last week, hence they sold rather easier, and as compared with the highest prices of Saturday they sold considerably lower, but the high priced lots Saturday were, it is now said, a "scratch," yet for all that it was difficult to get over 5.60 to 5.65 for best and some uneven lots ruled as low as 5.40, and again a few fancy lots sold at 5.70. Light, 160 to 2.10 pounds 4.95 to 5.70.

the tempature lower, though there was much the tempature lower, though there was much sunshine. Early wheats are considerably beaten. Late wheats, though these crops were benefitted by rain appears to be equal to the acreage. Sales of English wheat the past week were 31,029 quarters at 37s. Id. against 29,024 pursters at 42s 2d, for the corresponding week last year. The foreign trade is decidedly weaker; off coast trade was inanimate. There was fair business. Values remain unchanged. There were 19 arrivals, 14 sales, 9 cargoes withdrawn, 13 remained, and 12 cargoes are now due. Flour is quiet, maize is steadier, barley firm, and oats dull.

BUMMER SPORTS.

Saddlebags and Sulky. CHICAGO DRIVING PARK BACES,

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK RACES,

CHICAGO, July 21.—Midsummer meeting of
the Chicago driving park. Weather warm;
track fast; attendance good.

First race—For two-year-olds—four furlongs.—Starters: Delphine, Minnichee, Thetis, Gold Rush, Princess Chuck, Lady Craft,
Little Fellow, Sparkling and Mary Hamilton. The last named won by half a length,
Little Fellow second, same front Delphine;
Time 1:03.

Second race—one mile—all ages.—Starters;
Rowdy Boy, Joe Murray, Rooke, Niphon,
Bullard, Pilot, Bangus, Aretis, Thady, Gus,
Matthews and Leman. A criving fin'sh between Murray, Leman, Bullard and Niphon;
Marray won by a short length, Bullard second, a head from Niphon. third. Time 1:42.

Third race—mile and a quarter—Athlone
won, Edwin A 2d, Von Maltke 3d; time, 2:11.

Fourth race—three-quarter mile—Heats—
Helianthus won first heat, Adventurer second
and third and race; time, 1:164, 1:174, 1:193.

BRIGHTON BEACH BACES.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES, BRIGHTON BEACH, July 21.-Non Winners BRIGHTON BEACH, July 21.—Non Winners,—Five furlengs—Kemalo won, Valparatso 2d, Broughton 3d; time 1:04.

Non winners of second place—Five furlengs—Frank Benzon won, Magnun 2d, Mignen 3d; time 1:032.

Sallies Press. MR sen 3d; time 1:03?,
Selling allowances—Mile and furlong—
Ghest 2d, and Ligan ran a dead heat for the tirst place, Arsenic 3d; time 1:574. In an off, Ghost (2nd) won in 2:01.

Base Ball.

At Boston—Bostons 4, Philidelphians 0, At Quincy—Quincy 4, Saginaw 6, At Columbus, O.—Toledo 4, Columbus 8, At New York-Metropolitans 4, Brooklyns

At Washington-Union-Nationals 2, Bos

STRICKEN STOREY.

The Estate of the Distracted Ed'tor of the Chicago Times-His Wife and Children Lawing for it.

the application asked leave to withdraw the proceedings. The attorneys for Mr. Story's wife asked to have the case removed to the United States Court. The judge allowed the proceeding to be withdrawn from the fact that late in the day proceedings for a conservator were begun again in a somewhat different form. It appears the withdrawal was merely for the purpose of getting it in a more desirable form. The allegations is that Mr. Storey is a distracted person. One of the attorneys \$27\$ in an interview that Mr. Story is a complete mental week. The Mr. Story is a complete mental wreck. The estate is worth one million above all incumbrances.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINE MEN. Statistical Information for Their Flnancial Information.

WASHINGTON, July 21.-A pamphlet is in course of preparation at the statistical bureau of the state department, and will be ready for ssue in about ten months hence, which will ontain information of great interest and value o American manufacturers of agricultural machinery. A large number of requests for information which the department received from this class of manufacturers led Assistant Secretary of State Davis to prepare a circular to the consuler officers of the United States instructing them to obtain and forward such Information as would enable American manu facturers of agricultural implements and machinery of steam, horse and hand power, to enter into competation with the apanufacturers of other nations for that share in the world's trade to which the superiority of their manutures entitle them.

A Nebraska Cow-Mule.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE. FREMONT, Neb., July 21,-At the farm of Mr. C. W. Peters, near Fontanelle, Dodge county, a cow gave birth to a young female mule. The species of the animal is so characteristic that no mistake is possible. The young animal was seen by mysolf and many others about six days after her birth. It has the body, legs and tail of a mule, only the eyes more resemble those of a calf and two protuberances between the long cars indicate that in time two homs will appear. The cow

Four Miles of Nebraska Hail, Special Dispatch to the Ber.

CENTRAL CITY, July 21 .- We had one of the nost disastrous hait storms here about 7 'clock on yesterday evening ever known, which covered about four miles in width, from the northwest to south east, destroying every vestige of crops in its path. Farmers report nothing left. We had the finest prospect for a crop we ever had, but it is all gone. All the windows on the north and west sides of the building in the path of the storm are

General Longstreet Must Go. WASHINGTON, July 21.-The president has

called for the resignation of General James Longstreet, United States marshal for the northern district of Georgia. This is based on the recommendation of the attorney general, who had preferred charges against him for carelessness and insufficiency, and asked for his immediate removal. It is generally un-derstood he will be succeeded by John E. Bryant. A Linseed Oil Pool.

Sr. Louis, July 21.—It is stated here that the St. Louis linseed oil pool, embracing the mills of St. Louis, Omaha, Eurlington, Ot-tumwa and other country points, formed a meeting of representatives at Lake Minne-toka, Minnesota, a few days ago, and that an effort was being made to bring in all the other country mills. The particulars of the organ-ization have not yet transpired.

The Son of an Editor Shot, Chrcago, July 21.—William Spies, a son of the aditor of the Arbeiter-Zeitung, a young man 20 years of age, attempted with aid of two companions to rescue a man whom Polic Officer Tamill had under arrest. They assaulted the officer and he finally drew a re olver and fired, wounding Spies. The latter lied this afternoon.

The Greeley Survivors.

said, a "scratch," yet for all that it was difficult to get over 5 60 so 5 66 for best and some uneven lets ruled as low as 5 40, and again a few fancy lots sold at 5 70. Light, 160 to 2 10 pounds 4 95 to 5 70.

THE MARK LANE MONITOR.

WRAT THE SITBESS SAIS OF GRAIN.

LONDON, July 21.—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the grain trade, says:
The weather the past week was showery and York simultaneously.

The Greeley Survivors.

Sr. John's, N. F. July 21.—Collier, of the Greeley rule of the Greeley survivors, Greeley strongth is stoadly increasing. He continues to be fed and bauquetted by the leading citizens of St. Johns. Frederick, Connell, Long, Brainerd and Beiderheek are progressing amazingly. The Alert will be displayed to the past week was showery and York simultaneously.

THE KNELL OF NOBILITY.

It is Being Sounded With C

The Vox Populi is Death March for t

The Tremendous De rations for the Franchise Yesterday.

Hyde Park the Scene of Multitudes.

A Tombstone in the Procession Carried for the Lords.

The Cholera Makin up in Scare to the Thrones What the Common People Lack,

THE FRANCHISE IN ENGLAND.

THE PARADE MONDAY. LONDON, July 21, 2:30 p. m.—The procession of the trades unions and others who take part in the demonstration in favor of the franchise bill at Hyde park this afternoon, is now forming on the Thames embankment, There is an immense attendance.

3:30 p. m.-All approaches from the stand to the embankment are thronged, Thousands from all parts of the country cover the embankment between Charing Cross and West-

THE SCARLET BANNERS

indicate to the various trades unions the places where they should assemble. The great crowd manifests the utmost good humor and the best order prevails. No attempt was made to interfere with the procession. Radical patriotic pamphlets find a brisk sale among the throng. The Prince and Princes of the throng. The Prince and Princes of Wales will witness the procession from White

THE TOBIES

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

Chicago, July 21.—Application for a conservator for the estate of Wilbur F. Storey, proprietor of the Chicago Times, came up in the county court to-day. The heirs who made the application asked leave to withdraw the session, while the house of lords will discuss

ontered the park. The president of the board of trade and other ministers viewed the procession. They were loudly cheered. Some of the bands in the procession played "The Dead March in Saul." When the procession had arrived at the park, speeches were made and resolutions, previously prepared, were submitted and adopted. There was a heavy rain toward the close of the meeting.

THE CHOLERA.

INCREASE IN PARIS. Paris, July 21.-The cholera in Paris is ncreasing. Eight cases are reported to-day-

WORSE AT TOULON. At Toulon the epidemic is assuming a most virulent character. Nearly all the victims die

GAUL AND CELESTIAL.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF FOO-CHOO. Paris, July 21,-A rumor is current in the deputies to day that Admiral Courbet has captured Foo-Choo.

A RESPITE GRANTED. London, July 21. - A despatch from Shanghat states that a respite for five days has been granted pending negotiations of the viceroy of Nankin and M. Patenolre, the French ambassador at Shanghai.

Louisville's Singular Sunday Tragedy LOUISVILLE, July 21. John Nagel, a hack-man, supposed to have been shot accidentally by a gambler, named Jos Schultze, Sunday night, is now thought to have been murdered, as the evidence by the testimony of witness at the trial this afternoon shows. Nagel had been employed by Schultze to assist him in eloping with his divorced wife. Mrs. Schultze's mother testified that Nagel was shot before he reached her house, and that the story of Schultze of the accidental killing is

B. & O. Telegraph Cut.

Special Dispatch to THE BEF. CHICAGO, July 21.—The Baltimore and Ohio telegraph company to-day reduced rates from Chicago to Philadelphia, Paltimore and Washington to 25 cents for ten words, the same rate having been made to New York on the 15th. This is a reduction of 50 per cent from the rates in force by the We tern Union company. The Balltimore and Ohio's night rate of 15 The Balltimore and Ohlo's night rate of 15 cents for fifteen words to all its offices is the lowest telegraph rate yet established.

A Maryland Sunday Riot. WILMINGTON, Del., July 21.-It is reported

at Middletown that a riot occurred yesterday at Chestertown, Md., in which two persons were killed and five wounded. No particu-

